

2016 年河南省普通高等学校
选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试
公共英语

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×40)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

- () 1. Jane hadn't been to London before. _____ had her husband.
A. Neither B. Either C. So D. Or
- () 2. No sooner had he arrived in Rome _____ he heard of the good news.
A. when B. than C. then D. until
- () 3. I'm for the suggestion that a special board _____ to examine the problem.
A. be set up B. will be set up
C. must be set up D. has to be set up
- () 4. The disabled children need many things, but _____, they need love.
A. first of all B. not at all C. after all D. all in all
- () 5. The coal industry in the north of China is now barely half its _____ size.
A. formal B. former C. latter D. later
- () 6. The football player is hoping to _____ to another team soon.
A. transfer B. transport
C. transplant D. transact
- () 7. _____ the garden, the old man went to have a rest.
A. Having been watered B. Watering
C. Having watered D. Being watered
- () 8. Her _____ to the job left her with very little free time.
A. devotion B. faith
C. trust D. interest
- () 9. The children have been _____ since their father left.
A. out of style B. under control
C. out of control D. in style

- () 10. It is reported _____ great changes have been made with the application of the new policy.
A. which B. that C. while D. what
- () 11. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how the project was going on.
A. be informed B. informed
C. inform D. informing
- () 12. He announced that the company had been transferred to _____ city.
A. another B. others
C. the other D. one another
- () 13. A great cheer went up from the crowd as they caught _____ of the hero.
A. vision B. view C. sight D. glance
- () 14. Physics _____ my favorite subject when I studied in the university.
A. were B. was C. is D. are
- () 15. _____ we can succeed or not depends on how well we cooperate with others.
A. Then B. Thus C. What D. Whether
- () 16. I will lend you the book _____ you return it to me in time.
A. on condition that B. in case
C. in order that D. so that
- () 17. Mr. Brown is supposed to _____ for Italy last month.
A. be leaving B. have left
C. leave D. have been left
- () 18. —Did you enjoy the TV program last night?
—No, _____ not.
A. particularly B. obviously C. surprisingly D. normally
- () 19. We were disappointed yesterday because it wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.
A. like B. as C. which D. what
- () 20. She walked along the path, _____ her daughter close behind.
A. following B. follow C. to follow D. was followed
- () 21. She insisted that the seats in the theater _____ in advance to ensure a better view.
A. booked B. be booked
C. are booked D. were to book
- () 22. We are sometimes _____ of selfishness in our lives, though we are mostly generous in personality.
A. miserable B. greedy C. guilty D. sorry

- () 23. The teacher doesn't allow his students _____ on the exam.
A. cheated B. cheating C. cheat D. to cheat
- () 24. There is a lot of evidence _____ too much stress is partly responsible for the disease.
A. what B. which C. as D. that
- () 25. "_____ everyone's here," she said, "let's begin to discuss the solution to the problems we have found."
A. As far as B. Now that C. So far D. By far
- () 26. Most computer users are _____ threat from computer viruses.
A. within B. upon C. towards D. under
- () 27. No matter how _____, it's impossible that he has never lost money.
A. a businessman smart is B. a businessman is smart
C. smart is a businessman D. smart a businessman is
- () 28. David told the truth _____ to annoy her, and she was angry for being betrayed by her good friend.
A. on purpose B. in need
C. in detail D. at all
- () 29. The classroom is quite clean _____ some waste paper on the floor.
A. except for B. besides C. except D. without
- () 30. The bad weather _____ the building program by several weeks.
A. went on B. put on C. set back D. built up
- () 31. They naturally hope that their choice of the play will be _____ with the school and parents.
A. pleasing B. welcome C. kind D. popular
- () 32. These two pictures are so _____ that it's very difficult to tell them apart.
A. exact B. familiar C. likely D. similar
- () 33. These tickets for the performance are _____ until the end of the month.
A. acceptable B. available
C. advisable D. applicable
- () 34. Please _____ the water tap when you have finished your washing.
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn out D. turn over
- () 35. Don't associate with bad boys _____ your whole life will be ruined.
A. or B. but C. and D. so that
- () 36. I shall have a companion in the house after all these _____ years.
A. alone B. lonely C. single D. simple

- () 37. You _____ if you had had higher score in the examination.
A. must have got the scholarship B. would have got the scholarship
C. should get the scholarship D. had got the scholarship
- () 38. The bank has established _____ in many big cities in the world.
A. parts B. twigs
C. benches D. branches
- () 39. While studying abroad, he financially depended _____ his wife.
A. on B. of
C. to D. from
- () 40. Only in this way _____ out of the plan.
A. you can talk him B. can you talk him
C. him you can talk D. him can you talk

Part II Cloze (1×20)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? 41 an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets 42 the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reporters are on the spot to 43 the news.

Newspapers have one basic 44 to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to 45 it. Radio, telegraph, television, and 46 inventions brought competition for newspapers. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. 47, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on.

They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the 48 and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are 49 and read than ever before.

Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields.

Besides keeping readers 50 of the latest news, today's newspapers 51 and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers economic choices 52 advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very 53. Newspapers are sold at a price that 54 even a small fraction of the cost of production. The main 55 of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The 56 in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This 57 in terms of the circulation.

How many people read the newspaper? The circulation depends 58 on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment 59 in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, the circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a source of information 60 the community, city, country, state, nation, and world—and even outer space.

- () 41. A. Just when B. While C. Soon after D. Before
() 42. A. to give B. giving C. given D. being given
() 43. A. gather B. spread C. carry D. bring
() 44. A. reason B. cause C. problem D. purpose
() 45. A. make B. publish C. know D. write
() 46. A. another B. other C. one another D. the other
() 47. A. However B. And C. Therefore D. So
() 48. A. value B. ratio C. rate D. speed
() 49. A. spread B. passed C. printed D. completed
() 50. A. inform B. be informed C. to be informed D. informed
() 51. A. entertain B. encourage C. educate D. edit
() 52. A. on B. through C. with D. of
() 53. A. forms B. existence C. contents D. purpose
() 54. A. tries to cover B. manages to cover C. fails to cover D. succeeds in
() 55. A. source B. origin C. course D. finance
() 56. A. way B. means C. chance D. success
() 57. A. measures B. measured C. is measured D. was measured
() 58. A. somewhat B. little C. much D. something
() 59. A. offering B. offered C. which offered D. to be offered
() 60. A. by B. with C. at D. about

Part III Reading Comprehension (2×20)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Many post-80s couples are complaining that going to the movies, shopping or attending parties have become impossible since their kids were born. That's the way most parents are living their lives, no weekends of their own, no time to visit friends, not even a chance of promotion in their jobs.

Asking help from their parents might be a way out, but problems are that some aging parents are not strong enough to take care of the kids, and that the kids may also become too spoiled by their grandparents.

Then, here comes a solution: families with kids can form a small group, and parents of each family can take turns to look after all the kids in this group on weekends. Thus, other parents can have some quiet time and feel free to do something they've been planning for a long time. At the same time, the kids can make new friends and won't be hanging around their parents all day long. This is baby-pooling.

- () 61. Many post-80s couples can't go to the movies, shop or attend parties because _____.
A. they have to look after their kids
B. they have to look after their parents
C. they are busy with their work
D. they have no money
() 62. In Paragraph 2, "a way out" means _____.
A. out of date B. a solution
C. without question D. a complaint
() 63. According to the last paragraph, the solution to the problem of post-80s couples is that _____.
A. families with kids form a small group
B. they ask their aging parents for help
C. they give up their jobs
D. they take their kids wherever they go
() 64. What is (are) the advantage(s) of baby-pooling?
A. The parents can have much more free time.
B. The kids can make new friends.
C. The kids won't be hanging around their parents all day long.
D. All of the above.
() 65. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. post-80s couples and their friends
B. post-80s couples and baby-pooling
C. post-80s couples and their parents
D. kids and their grandparents

Passage Two

It is a terrible illustration of man's weakness to nature, and the tsunami(海啸) that struck the Japanese coast in March, 2011 has illustrated the difficulty of fighting against natural

disasters, even for a prosperous nation.

Totally preventing tsunami-damage is impossible. But there is much that can be done to minimize damage and loss of life. Measures that can be taken include designing solid buildings, and developing early-warning systems, public education programs and evacuation (疏散) strategies. Moreover, the approach of a tsunami is possibly picked up by the sensors of complicated international warning systems. Countries can use radio and television broadcasts as well as loudspeaker networks to warn the public.

But an early warning system depends on how far the tsunami strikes, if it's close by, the warning system is not going to be very effective. When people are faced with an unstoppable force like a tsunami the massive waves created by events like underwater earthquakes, the best course of action for them is to get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible.

- () 66. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
A. man can easily defeat the nature
B. tsunamis take place only in Japan
C. man's ability to cope with natural disasters is limited
D. the tsunami-damage in Japan is not so terrible
- () 67. To prevent tsunami-damage, the following measures can be taken EXCEPT _____.
A. designing firm buildings
B. developing early-warning systems
C. developing evacuation strategies
D. keeping the public unaware of the seriousness of tsunamis
- () 68. According to the passage, which of the following can cause a tsunami?
A. Storms. B. Massive waves.
C. Underwater earthquakes. D. Floods.
- () 69. When a tsunami happens, the best course of action for people is to _____.
A. listen to radio and television broadcasts for information
B. get inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible
C. stay where they are
D. rely on the warning systems
- () 70. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?
A. The total prevention of tsunamis is possible.
B. Rich countries are less affected by tsunamis than poor countries.
C. Approaching tsunamis can possibly be picked up by sensors.
D. An early warning system is effective when a tsunami is close by.

Passage Three

Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Annan, the former United Nations secretary general.

The report, to be released Friday, analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illnesses including malnutrition(营养不良) and heat-related health problems.

But even before its release, the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.

Along with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030.

Roger Pielke Jr., a political scientist at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who studies disaster trends, said the Forum's report was "a methodological embarrassment" because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in vulnerable(易受伤害的) regions. Dr. Pielke said that climate change is an important problem requiring our utmost attention. But the report, he said, "will harm the cause for action on both climate change and disasters because it is so deeply flawed(有瑕疵的)".

However, Soren Andreasen, a social scientist at Dalberg Global Development Partners who supervised the writing of the report, defended it, saying that it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders, who will meet in Copenhagen in December to negotiate a new international climate treaty.

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

- () 71. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?
A. Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.
B. Rates of death from illnesses have risen due to global warming.
C. Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.
D. Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.
- () 72. What do we learn about the Forum's report from the passage?
A. It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.
B. It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.

- C. It was warmly received by environmentalists.
D. It caused a big stir in developing countries.
- () 73. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum's report?
- A. Its statistics look embarrassing.
B. It is invalid in terms of methodology.
C. It deserves our closest attention.
D. Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.
- () 74. What is Soren Andreasen's view of the report?
- A. Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.
B. It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.
C. It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.
D. Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.
- () 75. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?
- A. How rich and poor regions can share responsibility in curbing global warming.
B. How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.
C. How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.
D. How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.

Passage Four

Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water,” He says.

But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York's municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share—despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate(垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant's typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it's often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier

brands aren't available in stores, most diners don't notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in *The Street Journal*, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

Regardless of how it's sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

- () 76. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?
- A. It is a kind of iced water. B. It is just plain tap water.
C. It is a kind of bottled water. D. It is a kind of mineral water.
- () 77. By saying “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water” (Para. 2), von Wiesenberger wants to convey the message that _____.
A. plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking
B. bottled water is clearly superior to tap water
C. bottled water often appeals more to dogs’ taste
D. dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste
- () 78. The fancier brands (Para. 5) refer to _____.
A. tap water from the Thames River
B. famous wines not sold in ordinary stores
C. PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani
D. expensive bottled water with impressive names
- () 79. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?
A. Bottled water brings in huge profits.
B. Competition from the wine industry is intense.
C. Most diners find bottled water affordable.
D. Bottled water satisfies diners’ desire to be fashionable.
- () 80. According to the passage, why is bottled water so popular?
A. It is much cheaper than wine.
B. It is considered healthier.
C. It appeals to more cultivated people.
D. It is more widely promoted in the market.

Part IV Translation (2×10)

Directions: *There are 10 sentences in this part. Please translate sentences 81~85 from Chinese into English, and translate sentences 86~90 from English into Chinese.*

81. 只要明天天气好,我们就和同学一起去游泳。
82. 有这么多人的关心,在国外的最初几个月里,她感到非常幸福。
83. 新图书馆比以前的大两倍。(或者译为“新图书馆是以前的三倍大”。)
84. 这张照片让我想起了在上海度过的快乐时光。
85. 地震中,许多房屋受损严重,成千上万的人无家可归。
86. Professional hair-care products indicate that consumers are paying as much attention to their hair as to their skin.
87. Women would double their risk of suffering from lung cancer if they were exposed to 40 or more years of household tobacco smoke.
88. Though technically quite advanced today, the Internet is far from being popular with average household users in some developing countries.
89. Your products wouldn't have sold so well but for a lot of advertisements we put on the television.
90. The regulations make it safer for you to use your credit card for shopping on the Internet or over the phone.

Part V Error Correction (1×10)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. Each sentence has 4 underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, and then write the corresponding letter.

91. Mr. Black, a good friend of me, likes drawing horses.

A B C D
92. Don't stay at home. You had better to go out for a walk.

A B C D

93. In the girls' 100-metre race, Lily from Class 1 ran very fast.

A B C D
94. There is a people in the room. But nobody knows who it is.

A B C D
95. We will hold a sports meeting next Monday if it won't rain.

A B C D
96. The boy called Tom was born in the morning of May 2nd, 1990.

A B C D
97. Mother asked me if the Blacks were going to move here long before.

A B C D
98. Today is September the tenth. Happy Teachers' Day to you. Thank you for teach us so well.

A B C D
99. Jim is much cleverer than any other students in Grade 3, but he doesn't work hard.

A B C D
100. Look! Two hundreds students are watching a football match on the playground.

A B C D

Part VI Writing (20×1)

Directions: In this part, you're required to write a composition with at least 120 words on the topic of The Attitude Toward Crisis.

without saying that happiness means that I have some respectable teachers, who can teach me a lot of knowledge and give me good advice on my life.

Happiness is very significant to us. Happiness is giving and treasuring what we own. Where there is love, there is happiness.

2016 年河南省普通高等学校选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试 公共英语参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. A 考查倒装。“so+助动词+主语”结构表示前者的情况也适用于后者;如果前者是否定句,则用“neither/nor+助动词+主语”结构,表示“某人也不……”。句意:简以前没去过伦敦。她的丈夫也是(没去过)。故选 A。
2. B 考查固定搭配。no sooner... than... 意为“一……就……”,是固定搭配;than 从句一般用过去时,主句用过去完成时。句中 No sooner 置于句首时,主句用部分倒装。句意:他一到罗马就听到了这个好消息。故选 B。
3. A 考查虚拟语气。分析句子结构可知,that 引导同位语从句,作 suggestion 的同位语,从句中用虚拟语气,谓语动词用“should+动词原形”形式,should 可以省略。句意:我赞成设立一个特别委员会来审查这个问题的建议。故选 A。
4. A 考查短语辨析。first of all 意为“首先”;not at all 意为“一点也不”;after all 意为“毕竟,终究”;all in all 意为“总之”。句意:残疾儿童需要很多东西,但首先他们需要爱。故选 A。
5. B 考查形容词词义辨析。formal 意为“正式的”;former 意为“前者的,原先的”;latter 意为“后者的”;later 意为“后来的”。句意:中国北方的煤炭工业目前仅为原来规模的一半。故选 B。
6. A 考查动词词义辨析。transfer 意为“转移”,transfer to 意为“转到”;transport 意为“交通运输”;transplant 意为“移植”;transact 意为“谈判”。句意:这位足球运动员希望很快转到另一支球队。故选 A。
7. C 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,逗号后没有连词,因此“_____ the garden”作状语,空格处需填入非谓语动词;the old man 和动词 water 之间是主动关系,因此用现在分词作状语,且 water 的动作在谓语动词 went to 表示的动作之前发生,因此用现在分词的完成式,即 having watered。故选 C。
8. A 考查名词词义辨析。devotion 意为“钟爱,热

- 爱,奉献”,常与介词 to 搭配;faith 意为“信念”;trust 意为“信任”;interest 意为“兴趣”。句意:她全身心投入工作,几乎没有闲暇。故选 A。
9. C 考查短语辨析。out of style 意为“过时的”;under control 意为“处于控制之下”;out of control 意为“失去控制,不听约束”;in style 意为“流行”。句意:自从父亲离开后,孩子们就不受约束了。故选 C。
 10. B 考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知,it 为形式主语,空格处引导的主语从句作真正的主语;该主语从句的成分和意义完整,因此应用只起连接作用的 that 引导。It is reported that... 可作为固定句型识记,意为“据报道”。故选 B。
 11. B 考查非谓语动词。keep+宾语+宾语补足语,过去分词和现在分词都可以充当宾补;me 和动词 inform 之间是被动关系,因此用过去分词形式 informed。句意:经理答应随时通知我项目进展情况。故选 B。
 12. A 考查不定代词。another 意为“另一个”;others 意为“其余部分”,相当于 other+可数名词复数形式;the other 表示“两者中的另外一个”,与 one 构成 one... the other 结构;one another=each other,意为“相互”。句中没有明确的范围,表示“另外一个”用 another。故选 A。
 13. C 考查固定搭配。catch sight of 意为“看见”,是固定搭配。句意:当他们看到英雄时,人群中响起了热烈的欢呼声。故选 C。
 14. B 考查主谓一致及时态。physics 意为“物理学”,虽然是复数形式,但却是单数意义,因此谓语动词用单数形式;根据 when 引导的时间状语从句的时态可知,主句也要用一般过去时。故选 B。
 15. D 考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知,“_____ we can succeed or not”是主语从句,且含 or not,因此用 whether 引导,构成

- whether... or not 结构。句意:我们能否成功取决于我们与他人合作的程度。故选 D。
16. A 考查状语从句。on condition that 意为“如果”,引导条件状语从句;in case 意为“以防”,引导目的状语从句;in order that 意为“为了”,引导目的状语从句;so that 意为“以致”,引导结果状语从句。根据语境可知,“我借给你书”的条件是“你能及时归还”,因此用 on condition that 引导。故选 A。
17. B 考查非谓语动词。Mr. Brown 与动词 leave 之间是主动关系,因此用主动形式;根据 last month 可知,“离开”的动作在过去已经发生了,因此用 be supposed to have done,表示“据猜测已经发生了某事”。故选 B。
18. A 考查副词词义辨析。particularly 意为“尤其,特别”;obviously 意为“明显地”;surprisingly 意为“惊人的,令人吃惊地”;normally 意为“正常地”。句意:——你喜欢昨天晚上的电视节目吗?——不,特别不喜欢。故选 A。
19. B 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,“_____ she had promised us”是定语从句,修饰先行词 a good dinner,且先行词由 such 修饰,因此只能用 as 引导。故选 B。
20. A 考查非谓语动词。主语 she 和动词 follow 之间是主动关系,因此用现在分词 following 作伴随状语。句意:她沿着小路走,紧跟在女儿后面。故选 A。
21. B 考查虚拟语气。insist 表示“坚持要求”时,其后的 that 从句中要用虚拟语气,谓语动词用“should+动词原形”形式,should 可省略;句中 the seats 和动词 book 之间是被动关系,因此用被动语态:(should) be booked。故选 B。
22. C 考查形容词词义辨析。miserable 意为“悲惨的”;greedy 意为“贪婪的”;guilty 意为“内疚的”,常用于短语 be guilty of;sorry 意为“抱歉的”,常用于短语 be sorry about/for。故选 C。
23. D 考查固定搭配。allow sb. to do sth. 表示“允许某人做某事”,是固定搭配。句意:老师不允许他的学生考试作弊。故选 D。
24. D 考查同位语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导同位语从句,作名词 evidence 的同位语;同位语从句的成分和意义完整,因此用 that 引导。故选 D。
25. B 考查短语辨析。as far as 意为“就……而言”;now that 意为“既然”;so far 意为“到目前为止”;by far 意为“到目前为止”。句意:“既然大家都来了,”她说,“让我们开始讨论我们发现的问题的解决方案。”故选 B。
26. D 考查固定搭配。under threat 意为“受到威胁”,是固定搭配。句意:大多数计算机用户都受到计算机病毒的威胁。故选 D。
27. D 考查状语从句。No matter how 引导的让步状语从句的结构为:No matter how+形容词/副词+主语+谓语,No matter how smart a businessman is 表示“无论一个商人多精明”。故选 D。
28. A 考查短语辨析。on purpose 意为“故意地”;in need 意为“急需”;in detail 意为“详细地”;not at all 意为“一点也不”。句意:戴维故意说出真相来激怒她,她因被好友出卖而生气。故选 A。
29. A 考查词语辨析。except for、besides 和 except 都可以表示“除了”,其区别在于:except for 表示前后名词不同类,不包括后者;besides 表示“除了……之外还有”;except 表示同类中的“除了……”。without 意为“没有”。根据语境可知,some waste paper 和 the classroom 不同类,用 except for。故选 A。
30. C 考查动词短语辨析。go on 意为“继续”;put on 意为“穿上”;set back 意为“耽误,推迟”;build up 意为“建立,增强”。句意:恶劣的天气使建筑计划推迟了几个星期。故选 C。
31. D 考查固定搭配。be popular with 意为“受……欢迎”,是固定搭配。句意:他们自然希望自己选择的剧本能受到学校和家长的欢迎。故选 D。
32. D 考查形容词词义辨析。exact 意为“准确的”;familiar 意为“熟悉的”;likely 意为“可能的”;similar 意为“相似的”。根据“it's very difficult to tell them apart”可知,这两幅画很相似。故选 D。
33. B 考查形容词词义辨析。acceptable 意为“可以接受的”;available 意为“可获得的”;advisable 意为“可取的”;applicable 意为“适用的”。句意:这些演出票直到月底都可以买到。故选 B。
34. B 考查动词短语辨析。turn on 意为“打开”;

turn off 意为“关掉”;turn out 意为“证明是,结果是”;turn over 意为“移交”。“关掉水龙头”用 turn off the water tap 表示。故选 A。

35. A 考查连词辨析。or 意为“或者,否则”;but 意为“但是”;and 意为“和,而且”;so that 意为“为了”。句意:不要和坏孩子交往,否则你的一生都会被毁掉。故选 A。
36. B 考查形容词词义辨析。alone 意为“单独,独自”,用作后置定语;lonely 意为“孤单的”;single 意为“单一的”;simple 意为“简单的”。句意:经过了这些孤单的岁月,我将在家里有一个伴侣。故选 B。
37. B 考查虚拟语气。根据 if 从句中的时态“had done”及语境可知,该句是对过去情况的假设,主句应用“should/would/could/might + have done”。句意:如果你在考试中取得更高的分数,你就获得奖学金了。故选 B。
38. D 考查名词词义辨析。part 意为“部分”;twig 意为“嫩枝”;bench 意为“长凳”;branch 意为“分支,分部,树枝”。句意:这家银行在世界上许多大城市都设立了分行。故选 D。
39. A 考查固定搭配。depend on/upon 意为“依靠”,是固定搭配。句意:在国外学习期间,他在经济上依靠妻子。故选 A。
40. B 考查倒装结构。“Only+介词短语”位于句首时,句子要用部分倒装结构,即将情态动词、助动词或 be 提到主语前。句意:只有这样,你才能说服他放弃这个计划。故选 B。

Part II Cloze

41. A 考查连词。just when 意为“当……刚发生时”,just 是副词;while 意为“当……时”,其后的状语从句一般用现在进行时;soon after 意为“不久之后”;before 意为“在……之前”。根据语境可知,此处表示“事情刚刚发生,就有报纸报道详情了”,结合空格后句子的时态可知,空格处填 Just when。故选 A。
42. A 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,空格处为非谓语动词作状语,newspapers 和动词 give 之间是主动关系,因此用 to give 或 giving 作状语;根据语境可知,“报纸”的目的是“报道详情”,因此空格处作目的状语,用 to give 表示。故选 A。
43. A 考查动词。gather 意为“收集”;spread 意为“传播”;carry 意为“携带”;bring 意为“带来”。根据常识可知,如果有新闻发生,记者们会在现场采集新闻。故选 A。
44. D 考查名词。reason 意为“原因”;cause 意为“理由”;problem 意为“问题”;purpose 意为“目的”。分析句子结构可知,to get the news as quickly as possible 是不定式作后置定语,修饰空格处的名词;“尽快从消息来源获得新闻”是报纸的一个基本“目的”。故选 D。
45. C 考查动词。make 意为“制作”;publish 意为“出版”;know 意为“知道,了解”;write 意为“写”。根据语境可知,提供信息的目的是为了让人知道。故选 C。
46. B 考查不定代词。another 泛指另一个;the other 特指两者中的另一个;one another 意为“互相”;other 意为“其他的”,后接名词复数形式。other inventions 表示“其他发明”。故选 B。
47. A 考查副词。前文提到的“无线电、电报、电视及其他发明成为了报纸的竞争对手”,与空格后“仅仅刺激了报纸的发展”之间是转折关系。故选 A。
48. D 考查名词。value 意为“价值”;ratio 意为“比例”;rate 意为“比率”;speed 意为“速度”。根据语境可知,使用更快、更新的通讯手段是为了提高速度和运营效率。故选 D。
49. C 考查动词。spread 意为“传播”;pass 意为“传递”;print 意为“印刷”;complete 意为“完成”。根据常识可知,报纸是印刷出来供人们阅读的。故选 C。
50. D 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处为“keep+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,结合选项可知,用非谓语动词充当宾补;readers 和动词 inform 之间是被动关系,因此用过去分词 informed 作宾补。keep sb. informed of 意为“让某人了解……”。故选 D。
51. C 考查动词。entertain 意为“娱乐”;encourage 意为“鼓励”;educate 意为“教育”;edit 意为“编辑”。句意:除了让读者了解最新消息外,今天的报纸还就政治和其他重要和严肃的问题教育和影响读者。故选 C。
52. B 考查介词。根据语境可知,该句表示“报纸通过广告影响读者的经济选择”。“通过……”用介词 through。故选 B。
53. B 考查名词。form 意为“形式”;existence 意

为“存在”;content 意为“内容”;purpose 意为“目的”。根据常识可知,报纸依靠广告生存。故选 B。

54. C 考查上下文语意。try to cover 和 manage to cover 表示“尝试支付”;fail to cover 意为“无法支付”;succeed in 意为“成功”。根据上文提到的“报纸依靠广告生存”和下文的“大部分收入来自商业广告”可知,报纸的售价无法支付生产成本的一小部分。故选 C。
55. A 考查名词。source 意为“根源,源头”,指信息的出处或来源;origin 意为“起源”,指事物的最初起点;course 意为“课程”;finance 意为“金融,财政”。The main source of income 表示“主要的收入来源”。故选 A。
56. D 考查名词及搭配。way 和 means 意为“方法”,常与介词 of 连用;chance 意为“机会”,常与介词 of 连用;success 意为“成功”,常与介词 in 连用。句意:广告销售的成功在于报纸对广告商的价值。故选 D。
57. C 考查被动语态。this 指代上文提到的“报纸对广告商的价值”,与动词 measure 之间是被动关系,因此用被动语态;根据语境可知,此处陈述的是现在的现象,因此用一般现在时的被动语态。故选 C。
58. C 考查副词。somewhat 意为“稍微”;little 意为“一点”;much 意为“很大程度上”;something 意为“某些”,是名词。根据空格后的“on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment”可知,发行量的大小与发行部门的工作和报纸的服务和娱乐功能息息相关。故选 C。
59. B 考查非谓语动词。空格处作 the services or entertainment 的后置定语,且与 the services or entertainment 是动宾关系,因此用过去分词 offered 作后置定语,表示“报纸提供的服务或娱乐功能”。故选 B。
60. D 考查介词。by 意为“通过”;with 意为“带有”;at 意为“在(某一时刻),在(某处)”;about 意为“关于”。此处表示“有关社区、城市、国家、州、国家和世界的信息”故选 D。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage One

61. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句中的“since their kids were born”可知,因为要照顾

孩子,80 后的家长没有时间看电影、逛街、参加聚会。故选 A。

62. B 词义猜测题。画线词所在句句意:向父母寻求帮助可能是_____,但问题是一些年迈的父母不够强壮,无法照顾孩子,孩子也可能被祖父母宠坏了。由于要照顾孩子,80 后没有自己的时间,该句提到“向父母求助”,是一种解决方法。故选 B。
63. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Then, here comes a solution: families with kids can form a small group”可知,解决方法是有孩子的家庭组成一个小团体。故选 A。
64. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知,baby pooling 的好处:父母有足够多的空闲时间、孩子们可以交新朋友、孩子不必一整天跟在父母身边。故选 D。
65. B 主旨大意题。文章第一段提到 80 后因为要带孩子,没有自己的时间,第二段提出让父母帮忙的弊端,第三段介绍 baby-pooling 这种解决方法。因此文章主要讨论的是 80 后以及 bay pooling。故选 B。

Passage Two

66. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“man's weakness to nature”和“the difficulty of fighting against natural disasters”可知,人类在自然灾害面前是脆弱的,对抗自然灾害很困难。由此推知,人类应对自然灾害的能力是有限的。故选 C。
67. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“Measures that can be taken include designing solid buildings, and developing early-warning systems, public education programs and evacuation strategies.”可知,为了防止海啸造成的破坏,可以采取的措施包括:设计坚固的建筑物、开发预警系统、公共教育计划和疏散策略,故 A、B、C 项都是可以采取的措施。海啸来临之前最重要的是告知公众,D 选项表述错误。故选 D。
68. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句中的“a tsunami the massive waves created by events like underwater earthquakes”可知,海啸是由水下地震引发的。故选 C。
69. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句中的“the best course of action for them is to get

inland and to the higher ground as quickly as possible”可知,当发生海啸的时候,要尽快到内陆和高地去。故选 B。

70. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“Moreover, the approach of a tsunami is possibly picked up by the sensors of complicated international warning systems.”可知,复杂的国际预警系统的传感器可能检测到海啸的来临。故选 C。

Passage Three

71. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句中的“*It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illnesses*”可知,气候变暖使疾病死亡率上升。故选 B。
72. A 细节理解题。根据第三段“*But even before its release, the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.*”可知,该报告遭到了一些气候和风险专家的批评,他们对报告的方法和结论提出了质疑。故选 A。
73. B 推理判断题。根据第五段第一句中的“*the Forum's report was 'a methodological embarrassment' because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in vulnerable regions*”可知,该报告是一个“方法论上的尴尬”,因为无法区分与人为全球变暖相关的死亡或经济损失。由此推断,该报告从方法论上讲是无效的。故选 B。
74. D 细节理解题。根据第六段第一句中的“*it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates*”和第二句中的“*He said the report was aimed at world leaders*”可知,该报告的数字是粗略估计的,是给世界领导人看的。故选 D。
75. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句中的“*Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping*

gases”可知,安南先生要求关注增加富有国家向贫困国家的资金流动,以帮助他们减少对气候灾害的脆弱性,并同时依然关注限制吸热气体的排放。由此可知,安南先生认为,富有国家要帮助贫困国家减少气候危害。故选 D。

Passage Four

76. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“*Reaching new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water*”可知, Iceberg Water 在北美的人气达到了新高度,它是取自加拿大纽芬兰的冰川水。接下来作者以瓶装水为论述核心,说明瓶装水如今的火爆程度,与 Iceberg Water 的受欢迎程度一致。由此推知, Iceberg Water 很可能是一种瓶装水。故选 C。
77. B 语意猜测题。根据第二段内容可知,亚瑟·冯·维森伯格是北美为数不多的水评论家之一,他拥有水大师的头衔。他小时候曾在意大利、法国和瑞士等大城市呆过一段时间,那里每天都要饮用瓶装水。即使在那时,他仍坚持写水日志,记下他最喜欢的品牌。说明亚瑟·冯·维森伯格对瓶装水的喜爱。因此他提到自己的狗都能分别瓶装水和自来水的区别,其目的是突出瓶装水优于自来水。故选 B。
78. D 推理判断题。根据第五段内容可知,饭店一般把瓶装水标价到 300% 到 500%,同时许多 fancier brands 在商店里买不到,因此用餐者没有注意或者并不在乎。由此可知,不常见的奢侈牌子在商店里买不到,人们也就无法知道其价格,因此即使被宰也并不在乎。因此 fancier brands 是指“奢侈品牌水”,因此排除 A、B、C 项。上文提到“软饮料公司仍将瓶装水视为争夺市场份额的下一战场”,比如 PepsiCo's Aquafina 和 Coca-Cola's Dasani 这两个牌子的瓶装水。故 D 项正确。
79. A 细节理解题。根据题干定位至第六段第一句“*As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water.*”,根据 as a result 可知,原因在上文。根据第五段前两句可知,餐馆老板对利润垂涎三尺,一家餐厅葡萄酒的典型加价是 100-150%,而瓶装水的加价通常是 300-500%。由此可知,是因为瓶装水带来的巨大利润让餐馆老板加大力度售卖瓶装水。故选 A。
80. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“*the*

popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health”可知,瓶装水的流行激发了我们对健康的渴望。故选 B。

Part IV Translation

81. As long as it is fine tomorrow, we will go swimming with our classmates. 考查状语从句及常用短语的汉译英。“只要明天天气好”为条件状语从句,主从句的时态遵循“主将从现”的原则。“只要”译为“as long as”,“去游泳”译为 go swimming。
82. With so many people caring about her, she felt very happy in the first few months abroad. 考查 with 复合结构及常用短语的汉译英。该句包含的状语较多:“有这么多人关心”和“在国外的最初几个月里”,“有这么多人关心”可用 with 复合结构翻译:With so many people caring about her,放于句首;“最初的几个月里”译为 in the first few months,“在国外”译为 abroad,这两个状语放在句子最后。
83. The new library is twice larger than the previous one. /The new library is three times as big as the previous one. /The new library is three times the size of the previous one. 考查倍数的汉译英。英语中,常用的倍数表达法有三种:A is+倍数+as+形容词或副词原级+as B; A is+倍数+形容词或副词比较级+than B; A is+倍数+the size/length/width/depth... of+B。“图书馆”意为 library。
84. This photo reminds me of the happy time I spent in Shanghai. 考查定语从句及固定短语的汉译英。“让某人想起某物”用 reminds sb. of sth. 表达,“让我想起快乐时光”译为 remind me of the happy time。“在上海度过的”处理为定语从句,修饰 the happy time,且先行词在定语从句中作宾语,因此用 that 或 which 引导,也可以省略。
85. During the earthquake, many houses were seriously damaged and thousands of people were homeless. 考查被动语态及常用单词的汉译英。“许多房屋受损严重”中文表达是主动形式,译为英文时需用被动语态:many houses were seriously damaged;“成千上万的”译为 thousands of,“无家可归”译为 homeless。
86. 专业护发产品的销量表明,消费者对头发和皮

肤的关注程度一样高。考查宾语从句及常用短语和单词的英译汉。professional 译为“专业的”,indicate 译为“表明”。句中 that 引导宾语从句,其中 as much... as 译为“像……一样多”,pay attention to 译为“关注,注意”。

87. 如果女性在吸烟的烟雾中生活 40 年或 40 年以上,她们患肺癌的风险将增加一倍。考查状语从句及常用短语和单词的英译汉。主句中,double 作动词,译为“加倍,增加一倍”;suffer from 译为“患……病”,lung cancer 译为“肺癌”。if 引导条件状语从句,其中 be exposed to 译为“暴露在”,household tobacco smoke 译为“家庭吸烟的烟雾”,“暴露在家庭吸烟的烟雾中”即“在吸烟的烟雾中生活”。
88. 尽管当今互联网技术相当先进,但在一些发展中国家,互联网远未普及到一般家庭用户。考查状语从句及常用单词和短语的英译汉。Though technically quite advanced today 是 though 引导的让步状语从句,省略了主语 the Internet 和 be 动词 is;其中 technically 译为“技术上的”,advanced 译为“先进的”,因此可以意译为“尽管当今互联网技术相当先进”。far from 译为“远非”,be popular with 译为“受……欢迎”,average household 译为“普通家庭,一般家庭”,因此 is far from being popular with average household users 可意译为“远未普及到一般家庭用户”。
89. 要不是我们在电视上投放了很多广告,你们的产品就不会卖得这么好。考查虚拟语气、定语从句及常用单词和短语的英译汉。but for 译为“要不是”,句子用虚拟语气;we put on the television 是定语从句,修饰 advertisements,译为“我们在电视上做了很多广告”。
90. 这些规章制度使你在使用信用卡进行网购或者电话购物时更加安全。考查固定句型及常用单词和短语的英译汉。“make it + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.”结构表示“使某人在做某事时怎样”,其中 it 是形式宾语,动词不定式作真正的宾语,形容词作宾补。make it safer for you to use... 译为“使你使用……更安全”。credit card 译为“信用卡”,over the phone 的含义是“通过电话,利用电话”。

Part V Error Correction

91. B 选项 B 中的 me 改为 mine。考查人称代词。

该处为名词双重所有格, of 后应该用名词性物主代词 mine, 相当于 my friends。

92. C 选项 C 中的 to go out 改为 go out。考查固定搭配。had better do sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“最好做某事”, had better 后接动词原形, 因此去掉 to。
93. D 选项 D 中的 very fast 改为 the fastest。考查副词的最高级。根据语境及 In the girls' 100-metre race 可知, “在女子 100 米比赛中”是比较的范围, 用副词的最高级 the fastest。
94. B 选项 B 中的 a people 改为 a person。考查名词。该句为 There be 句型, 根据 is 可知, 主语用单数形式; people 是集体名词, 不能用不定冠词 a 修饰, 因此 people 改为 person。
95. D 选项 D 中的 won't 改为 doesn't。考查动词的时态。在 if 引导的主从复合句中, 主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时表将来, 因此将 won't 改为 doesn't。
96. C 选项 C 中的 in 改为 on。考查介词。在具体的某天的上午或下午用介词 on, 不用介词 in。
97. D 选项 D 中的 long before 改为 before long。考查固定搭配。long before 意为“很久以前”; before long 意为“不久以后”。句意: 母亲问我布莱克一家是否不久会搬到这里来。
98. C 选项 C 中的 teach 改为 teaching。考查非谓语动词。thank sb. for doing sth. 是固定搭配, 表示“为做某事感谢某人”, 也可以理解为 for

是介词, 其后接动名词形式。

99. B 选项 B 中的 any other students 改为 any other student。考查名词的数。any other 表示“其他任何一个”, 其后接可数名词单数形式。
100. A 选项 A 中的 hundreds 改为 hundred。考查数词。数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等与具体数字或 several, a few 等连用时, 不加 s; 表示概数时, 其后接 of, 且要用复数形式。

Part VI Writing

The Attitude Toward Crisis

Life is a long journey full of crisis. Different people hold different attitudes towards crisis.

Some people regard crisis as a mountain lying before them and preventing them from walking forward. It is obvious that crisis brings them a lot of trouble and makes them lose confidence in life. They yield easily in face of crisis. To others, crisis is just an experience on their way to success. They believe that crisis can increase their courage if faced bravely and even serious crisis can be turned to a blessing to us.

In my opinion, when facing crisis, we should hold a correct attitude. When crisis comes, the first thing we should do is to calm down and never give up. Then analyze the situation carefully, and finally find the solutions to the problems. Only when we change the sorrow into power can we be the winner.

2017 年河南省普通高等学校选拔优秀专科毕业生进入本科阶段学习考试 公共英语参考答案及解析

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. C 考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空格处引导宾语从句, 作 question 的宾语; 宾语从句中缺少主语, 因此用 whoever 引导。故选 C。
2. D 考查虚拟语气。分析句子结构可知, that 后的宾语从句为对过去事实的虚拟, 主句谓语用“would/should/might/could+动词原形”形式, if 引导的非真实条件句用 had done 结构, 其中 if 可省略, 从句用部分倒装, 即: had he never lived。句意: 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦经常向采访者强调, 如果他从未活过, 他的成就肯定会被其他人取得。故选 D。

3. A 考查比较级。根据语境可知, 此处表示“采用弹性工作时间的目的是不再强调压力, 更多地强调效率”, 空格处省略了与前文相同的名词 emphasis, 与之搭配的介词为 on, 不可省略, 因此空格处填 and more on efficiency, 完整形式为: with less emphasis on pressure and more emphasis on efficiency。故选 A。
4. A 考查固定用法。have sb. do sth. 表示“让某人做某事”, 其中省略 to 的动词不定式作 have 的宾语补足语; 句中 the serviceman 与动词 install 之间是主动关系, 故选 A。句意: 他们打算让服务人员下周在办公室安装空调。故选 A。